What Is Claimed Is:

1. A transflective liquid crystal display (LCD) device with a single cell gap, comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate opposite thereto, wherein the transflective LCD device comprises a reflective region and a transmissive region;

a plurality of first pixel electrodes and a plurality of second pixel electrodes on the first substrate, the first pixel electrodes in the reflective region and the second pixel electrodes in the transmissive region;

a plurality of first common electrodes and a plurality of second common electrodes on an inner surface of the second substrate, the first common electrodes in the reflective region and the second common electrodes in the transmissive region;

a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein orientation of the vertically aligned liquid crystal layer is controlled by an electric field between the pixel and common electrodes;

a first orientation control window having a slit width "S_{rc}" between the first common electrodes in an area corresponding to each first pixel electrode and dividing the liquid crystal layer into a plurality of orientation sections; and

a second orientation control window having a slit width "S_{tc}" between the second common electrodes in an area

corresponding to each second pixel electrode and dividing the liquid crystal layer into a plurality of orientation sections;

wherein a relationship between S_{rc} and S_{tc} satisfies $S_{rc}<S_{tc}$.

2. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, wherein each first common electrode comprises an electrode width "W_{rc}" and each second common electrode comprises an electrode width "W_{tc}", and a relationship between W_{rc} and W_{tc} satisfies $W_{rc}<W_{tc}$.

3. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a first opening having a slit width "S_{rp}" between the first pixel electrodes in an area corresponding to each first common electrode; and

a second opening having a slit width "S_{tp}" between the second pixel electrodes in an area corresponding to each second common electrode;

wherein a relationship between S_{rp} and S_{tp} satisfies $S_{rp}<S_{tp}$.

4. The transflective LCD device according to claim 2, wherein each first pixel electrode comprises an electrode width "W_{rp}" and each second pixel electrode comprises an electrode width "W_{tp}", and a relationship between W_{rp} and W_{tp} satisfies $W_{rp}<W_{tp}$.

5. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, wherein the slit width "S_{rc}" of the first orientation control window ranges from 3μm to 7μm.

6. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, wherein the slit width "S_{tc}" of the second orientation control window ranges from 8μm to 12μm.

7. The transflective LCD device according to claim 2, wherein the electrode width "W_{rc}" of each first common electrode ranges from 5μm to 15μm.

8. The transflective LCD device according to claim 2, wherein the electrode width "W_{tc}" of each second common electrode ranges from 15μm to 25μm.

9. The transflective LCD device according to claim 3, wherein the slit width "S_{rp}" of the first opening ranges from 3μm to 7μm.

10. The transflective LCD device according to claim 3, wherein the slit width "S_{tp}" of the second opening ranges from 8μm to 12μm.

11. The transflective LCD device according to claim 4, wherein the electrode width "W_{rp}" of each first pixel electrode ranges from 5μm to 15μm.

12. The transflective LCD device according to claim 4, wherein the electrode width "W_{tp}" of each second pixel electrode ranges from 15μm to 25μm.

13. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, further comprising a gap "d" between the pixel and common electrodes, ranging from 3μm to 5μm.

14. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, wherein configuration of the first orientation control window and the second orientation control window is a straight striped pattern.

15. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, wherein configuration of the first orientation control window and the second orientation control window is a wedge-shaped pattern.

16. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, further comprising:

an insulating layer on the first substrate;

a reflective layer on the insulating layer in the reflective region; and

a transparent planarization layer on the reflective layer and the insulating layer;

wherein a top surface of the insulating layer in the reflective region is higher than that in the transmissive region.

17. The transflective LCD device according to claim 1, further comprising:

an insulating layer on the first substrate;

a reflective layer on the insulating layer in the reflective region; and

a color filter on the reflective layer and the insulating layer;

wherein a top surface of the insulating layer in the reflective region is higher than that in the transmissive region.

18. The transflective LCD device according to claim 3, wherein S_{rc} equals S_{rp} and S_{tc} equals S_{tp}.

19. The transflective LCD device according to claim 4, wherein W_{rc} equals W_{rp} and W_{tc} equals W_{tp}.

20. The transflective LCD device according to claim 3, wherein the first orientation control window faces a center part of each first pixel electrode, the second orientation control window faces a center part of each second pixel electrode, the first opening faces a center part of the first common electrode and the second opening faces a center part of the second common electrode.

21. A method of fabricating a transflective liquid crystal display device, comprising the steps of:

providing a first substrate and a second substrate opposite thereto, wherein the transflective LCD device has a reflective region and a transmissive region;

forming a reflective layer overlying the first substrate in the reflective region;

forming a transparent planarization layer or a color filter overlying the reflective layer and the first substrate;

forming a plurality of first pixel electrodes and a plurality of second pixel electrodes on the transparent planarization layer or the color filter, wherein the first pixel electrodes are located in the reflective region and the second pixel electrodes in the transmissive region;

forming a plurality of first common electrodes and a plurality of second common electrodes on an inner surface of the second substrate, wherein the first common electrodes are located in the reflective region and the second common electrodes in the transmissive region; and

filling a space between the first substrate and the second substrate with liquid crystal molecules to form a vertically aligned liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein orientation of the vertically aligned liquid crystal layer is controlled by an electric field between the pixel and common electrodes;

wherein a first orientation control window having a slit width "S_{rc}" is formed between the first common electrodes in an area corresponding to each first pixel electrode, dividing the vertically aligned liquid crystal layer into a plurality of orientation sections;

wherein a second orientation control window having a slit width "S_{tc}" is formed between the second common electrodes in an area corresponding to each second pixel electrode, dividing the vertically aligned liquid crystal layer into a plurality of orientation sections;

wherein a relationship between S_{rc} and S_{tc} satisfies $S_{rc}<S_{tc}$.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein each first common electrode has an electrode width "W_{rc}" and each second common electrode an electrode width "W_{tc}", and a relationship between W_{rc} and W_{tc} satisfies $W_{rc}<W_{tc}$.

23. The method according to claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

forming a first opening having a slit width "S_{rp}" between the first pixel electrodes in an area corresponding to each first common electrode; and

forming a second opening having a slit width "S_{tp}" between the second pixel electrodes in an area corresponding to each second common electrode;

wherein a relationship between S_{rp} and S_{tp} satisfies $S_{rp}<S_{tp}$.

24. The method according to claim 22, wherein each first pixel electrode has an electrode width "W_{rp}" and each second pixel electrode an electrode width "W_{tp}", and a relationship between W_{rp} and W_{tp} satisfies $W_{rp}<W_{tp}$.

25. The method according to claim 21, wherein the slit width "S_{rc}" of the first orientation control window ranges from 3μm to 7μm.

26. The method according to claim 21, wherein the slit width "S_{tc}" of the second orientation control window ranges from 8μm to 12μm.

27. The method according to claim 22, wherein the electrode width "W_{rc}" of each first common electrode ranges from 5μm to 15μm.

28. The method according to claim 22, wherein the electrode width "W_{tc}" of each second common electrode ranges from 15μm to 25μm.

29. The method according to claim 23, wherein the slit width "S_{rp}" of the first opening ranges from 3μm to 7μm.

30. The method according to claim 23, wherein the slit width "S_{tp}" of the second opening ranges from 8μm to 12μm.

31. The method according to claim 24, wherein the electrode width "W_{rp}" of each first pixel electrode ranges from 5μm to 15μm.

32. The method according to claim 24, wherein the electrode width "W_{tp}" of each second pixel electrode ranges from 15μm to 25μm.

33. The method according to claim 21, wherein a gap "d" is formed between the pixel and common electrodes, ranging from 3μm to 5μm.

34. The method according to claim 21, wherein configuration of the first orientation control window and the second orientation control window is a straight striped pattern.

35. The method according to claim 21, wherein configuration of the first orientation control window and the second orientation control window is a wedge-shaped pattern.

36. The method according to claim 21, wherein the common electrodes are ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide) layers.

37. The method according to claim 21, wherein the pixel electrodes are ITO (indium tin oxide) or IZO (indium zinc oxide) layers.

38. The method according to claim 21, wherein the reflective layer is an aluminum or silver layer.

39. The method according to claim 21, wherein the transparent planarization layer is a SiO_2 layer.

40. The method according to claim 21, wherein the liquid crystal molecules are negative type ($\Delta\varepsilon<0$).

41. The method according to claim 23, wherein S_{rc} is equal to S_{rp} and S_{tc} equals S_{tp}.

42. The method according to claim 24, wherein W_{rc} is equal to W_{rp} and W_{tc} equals W_{tp}.

43. The method according to claim 23, wherein the first orientation control window faces a center part of each first pixel electrode, the second orientation control window faces a center part of each second pixel electrode, the first opening faces a center part of the first common electrode and the second opening faces a center part of the second common electrode.

44. The method according to claim 21, wherein an insulating layer is formed on the first substrate before forming the reflective layer and a top surface of the insulating

layer in the reflective region is higher than that in the transmissive region.